VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

President : We will resume voting of demands for grants.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara and Thiruvalla* cum *Pattanamthitta*): Sir, I support the demand. In doing so, I wish to bring to the notice of the House certain facts in connection with the general administration. Ever since I came to this House I have heard of over represented communities. It has not been possible for me to know exactly on what basis these statements have been made. I understand that about 10 or 12 years ago a report was submitted to the Government and it is on the basis of that report that statements are made even now. In the course of this decade conditions have changed so much that I feel it is very inadvisable and unjust to make the statements on the basis of a report that was published a decade ago. I therefore submit that the report should be revised.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail (*Nominated*): May I know the nature of that report?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : I am told that Mr. K. George was the president of the committee which produced the report and that report keeps a list of Government servants at that time on communal basis. I have a copy of that report which, if necessary, I shall send it on to the honourable member.

I say this not because I am reluctant to concede that the unrepresented communities should have their voices heard. I am anxious in fact that un-represented communities should not only have their due share but even a weightage should be allowed to them. I therefore make this request to Government that if the Government will publish a report on the exact basis which prevails to-day it will enable us to know exactly which is an over-represented community and which is an unrepresented community.

Then I want to present to the House certain grievances which I have heard from certain quarters. The first grievance is from the Press Reporters. I understand that they have no proper room and that there is no proper seating accommodation. Even the telephone which they once had has been removed from that place. Reporters have told me, Sir, that while you were the Chief Secretary, you were kind enough to visit that quarter and you have personally understood the situation. Therefore it is not necessary that I should say more about it.

The second grievance is from those who are already in public service. No body has complained to me about that. I have only gathered them from my experience. There are 3 methods of recruitment, if I am allowed to say so. The Government recruit

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[Mr. K K. Kuruvilla]

candidates directly, places are filled by promotion and the Public Service Commissioner makes his appointments. From what has been said on the floor of this House I feel that the Public Service Commissioner comes in for criticism for which he is not responsible. Government make direct appointments and nobody has any complaint to make about it. Every Government has its rights to make its own appointments and I think every individual in this House and outside also has the privilege and the right to say how far these appointments are really deserving and justifiable. I have often wondered in these appointments and, for that matter, in the appointments made by Mr. Salter, whether the candidates that have been appointed have been the right ones. This suspicion has been strengthened and, to my mind, justified by the statement which the Dewan-President made some time back. The newspapers reported that statement. It is something like this. Appointments have been made on political grounds and they are not always the best choice.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapally Kartikapally and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): May I know where the honourable member is reading from?

President: Was it a statement made on the floor of this House?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: The statement was made at the last session of the Sri Chitra State Council in December last by the Dewan-President.

President: In that case the honourable member may refer to that.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I am sorry I have not got that report. I hope the House will make due allowance for the translation. I read this because I do not want to give any impression which the Dewan-President has not intended. The sum total of what he stated was that certain appointments have been made for political reasons and that those appointments have not been very beneficial. I wish to bring that fact to the notice of the House. It affects us in two ways. It breeds inefficiency in Government service and it affects those who are already in Government service. For political reasons, a man is appointed over the heads of several Government servants who have put in faithful service for a number of years. I submit, Sir, that those men who are already in service are always looking for promotions. It is then that Government appoint somebody over their heads for some political reasons. The difficulty therefore gets along inefficiency on the one side and grievance on the part of those who have already been in service doing excellent work.

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President: May I just point out to the House the particular portions referred to by the honourable member and which are self-explanatory :—

> "There are certain appointments which Government make or are compelled to make on political grounds. Certain appointments are made in favour of the sons or sons-in-law or dependants of influential or persuasive members of the Legislature or public men who have helped Government during difficult times. Sometimes those requests are complied with, though more often they are not. Officers of Government, retired and in active service, are anxious that their dependants should be provided for. Sometimes it is expedient to comply with their wishes. But very often it is not. Every Government in the world has to exercise certain patronage on political and other analogous grounds. The position of Government is that for political purposes certain appointments have to be made, not on account of efficiency but in the realisation that the persons concerned will have no chance but for the advocacy of or relationship with certain individuals. All these appointments—let me be perfectly frank about this matter—all these appointments are made in the hope and in the expectation that the persons who are appointed would justify their choice."

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: What I ask is that if they do not justify, as I said I do not make any complaint, their position Government should be gracious enough to keep them in their places promoting those who are under them. I am very glad of the frank statement which the Dewan has made and it is in appreciation of that statement that I refer to it on the floor of this House.

As I have said already, I am not making complaints. I am only making a request that these gentlemen who have been taken into the service should be kept in their places so that those who are already in service and who have been serving the Government for a long time may have their chances of promotion not interfered with in any manner.

President: That policy has been strictly adhered to.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Thank you Sir, for your statement. Another thing that I want to say is in connection with the general opinion prevailing among the public that no young man can get into the services without some recommendation from somebody. When I first came to the Council, I never had the idea that the appreciation of the work of a Council Member depended on the number of recommendations he made to the heads of departments for appointments and transfers. I have received a good many from several aspirants to Government jobs. But all these letters were left without consideration.

President: It is a very ancient practice.

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Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Those Council Members who did not find their way to comply with these requests were snubbed by the public as ineffective and inefficient. It is entirely a different matter whether we are efficient or not. Still there is a general feeling in the country that no one could get into the service unless he takes a recommendation letter of a Council Member, or the member himself with him to the proper official. But it is said that circulars forbidding such things have been issued by heads of departments. The Director of Registration said the other day that he has issued such circulars. The Surgeon-General has also issued similar circulars. The Inspector-General of Police has issued circulars. I have myself seen some excellent specimens of them. In spite of all these circulars the complaint still remains.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know Sir, how the opinion of the public regarding the member's efficiency has anything to do with the General Administration?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: That comes within the Legislative Bodies. We are taking all the three demands under General Administration together. Perhaps the honourable member was absent yesterday.

Sir, I want to say a word about the provision made for distress relief. Government have been generous in the distribution of funds for the relief of distress. The committee set up for this purpose has been working very satisfactorily and Government have given very liberal contribution for distribution by the committee. Now it has reached a stage when the committee may look to more constructive work. Looking into the budget for this year, it is seen that only a sum of Rs. 96,000 has been allotted to the Director of Industries for this purpose. That evidently is too small a sum for the Director of Industries to enable him to meet all demands. If the Government therefore would entrust this amount to one of its own responsible officers who might get the help of the committee in all possible ways, I think, Government would have more confidence in the work done by the committee.

President: Will the honourable member explain what exactly is meant by that? Is it the idea that larger allotments should be made for the Director of Industries and his establishment?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Larger allotments should be made if that is possible. But we are also collecting funds from outside in addition to this present allotment. Therefore, what I suggest is that this fund may also be entrusted to some kind of a committee with a responsible officer in it. I am anxious, Sir, that a responsible Government Officer should look into this matter lest we should suffer. I think there are other organisations which deal with rural reconstruction *viz.*, the Agricultural Department and

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the Rural Reconstruction Committee. There is also the Economic Development Board, of which Mr. Gopala Menon is the President. If the Director of Agriculture and Mr. Gopala Menon are co-opted as members of this committee, the Government and the Public would have the assurance certainly that the work would go on for the general good of the people.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar. Sir, I support the Demand. In conditions existing as they are, and the difficulties experienced by the public in walking through the roads and lanes after 7 P. M. in this town is it not advisable to withdraw the lighting restrictions at least till the south west monsoons are over? Till then, it is said there is no fear of any enemy attack. It seems such lighting restrictions have been removed elsewhere in Mysore, Hyderabad etc. I hope that the Government would be pleased under the existing conditions to relax the rules for the time being on grounds of public safety and convenience.

Now, Sir, under the existing Security Rules, if a legal representative wants to draw an amount deposited with the Government in the name of his ancestor, in ordinary cases, he has to produce succession certificates in case he claims through the original depositor. In other cases, if a deposit is made by the head of a Marumakkathayam family, or manager of a Mitakshara family, under the ordinary common law he need not produce a succession certificate. In the second category of case, the rules provide that it is enough if competent authorities could certify that he is the manager or karanavan of the tarawad and then he can draw the amount deposited or renew the bond in his name on proof of such certificates. An additional provision seems also to have been added to our rules, that even in such cases, of the succeeding Karanavan or manager's claiming as the head of the family, he is directed by the rules to furnish two securities for an equal amount. I submit that these additional provisions are very hard and objectionable and illegal. If such a Karanavan or manager goes to a court of law to recover the amount due to his tarawad or family he will be given a decree unconditionally and he can draw the amount and dispose it of without tendering any security. But when he approaches Government, for the deposit or renewal even though he is the manager or Karanavan of his family, he has to find out two securities to draw the amount. Such a provision is not entered even in British India Security Rules. I submit that this provision in our rules works serious hardship to managing members of respectable tarawads and families to be asked to find out securities to draw an amount due to the tarawad. When they are not under the ordinary law bound to do so, I hope that Government will kindly see that such a provision in the rule is modified at the earliest possible opportunity.

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[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

Then, as regards the withdrawals of money from the treasuries, the managers of banks and companies are put to some sort of inconveniences and difficulties when they want to draw large amounts urgently. They send authorised agents for the withdrawals of money from the treasuries. It is said that in certain cases it takes a long time to effect the withdrawal and get the money. The Treasury Officers may not be responsible for this delay. They are heavily pressed with work; when the managers of banks or directors of companies want to draw big amounts, they naturally entrust these withdrawal forms to their clerks and the clerks have often to wait till late in the day for getting the amounts. This has become a source of serious anxiety to such people. It is also said that there is not sufficient seating accommodation in the Treasury Office (Divisional) here and those who go there have to stand indefinitely for many hours. Those who send the withdrawal forms for big amounts will naturally be very anxious if the deputed man does not return within a reasonable time. So, I would submit for the kind consideration of Government that additional alterations in the rules should be made to the effect that the Treasury Officers may be authorised to issue cheques in cases where the demands are for Rs. 5,000 and above, to the Imperial Bank or other banks or other recognised treasuries in the State from where the amount may be cashed easily. Even in such cases Government can levy some kind of commission or discount as banks do for the disbursements of these cheques or amounts. Instructions may also be issued to the treasuries not to cause inordinate delays in this matter. I hope that Government will kindly consider these suggestions and remove the difficulties of the people who have to cash big amounts from the treasuries. I would also suggest that rules may be so amended to the effect that if any deposit is made in any office or treasury the same could be withdrawn from other convenient treasuries either by the issue of cash orders or cheques from the office of deposit.

Sir, another point I have to mention is this. The Administration Reports of the various departments should be published and sent to the members of this house as early as possible. It seems that the newspaper editors are supplied these reports early enough and they are seen to make comments on these reports long before they reach us. I trust that this will also be considered by Government.

Another point which I have to bring to the attention of Government is that this hall may be made air-conditioned so that the speeches made by the members may be properly heard by every one in this hall, especially by the shorthand reporters who are recording them.

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President: Is there any authority for the honourable member for expressing an opinion in this matter?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I heard it form one in the know of things and another honourable member making that suggestion.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Remembrancer*): Yesterday it was suggested by an honourable member in this House.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: It has been pointed out in this honourable House on previous occasions that speeches made by the honourable members cannot be heard properly between themselves. Observations made from the Chair are partly heard. All this is due to the defective nature of this hall. It was stated here that if the room is air conditioned, much of the accoustic difficulties could be removed. Even though Government will have to incur a large expenditure in this direction, if by air-conditioning this room could be improved from the point of view of audibility, then that is worth attempting.

President: May I know wherefrom that information was obtained by the honourable member?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: From a reliable source.

President: Is there any authority for that statement?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: No. That was an expression of opinion and a suggestion given on the floor of this House. I heard it from some respectable gentlemen that if the room is air-conditioned sufficiently, the audibility could be improved.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: Sir, yesterday it was stated by one honourable member that air conditioning the room is one of the methods for improving the defect of this hall and that it might be adopted with advantage.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, it was not the respectability of a member that was in question. I think the question was one of competency to pronounce such an opinion.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: I am not an expert in the matter. At any rate I may say that I was not able to hear the observation of that honourable member. There is some defect in this hall, so much so, speeches made by one honourable member cannot be heard properly by another honourable member. It is only when speeches could be heard, the reporters could record them correctly. It is only after hearing a member properly, we members could refer to their expression of opinion and can reply properly. The audibility of this hall is vital.

President: That is a very costly undertaking.

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Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: The cost should not deter us. If air-conditioning will give such an advantage, then it has to be done. I was told that for air-conditioning the cost would be only Rs. 20,000. That is not too much. If a room of this size could be air-conditioned, then Government must consider that. We want to have a correct understanding between ourselves when we are discussing great and momentous problems. It is only by correct hearing, one could get that. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to remedy the accoustic defects of this big hall. It is material and the urgency of the problem cannot be underrated.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Does the member know that there are air-conditioned buildings in Bombay and certain other places in British India?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Yes. I accept the information given by the member also.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, we are supplied with the copies of the Administration Reports of various Departments for which Demands for Grants are to be made on the floor of this House, but for reasons not known to us, no report on the General Administration and the offices included under that Demand head has been furnished to us. Presumably, it may be said, that in the light of the fact that there was the speech of the Financial Secretary explanatory of the Budget and also the Dewan-President's statement after the presentation of the budget, there is no necessity for another report on the working of the General Administration. If that be so, Sir, then, I must say, sir, that in their utterances we are only supplied with informations which they could give without much inconvenience and which they desire need be imparted to us. In the absence of a report detailing the working of the various offices included under this demand, we are heavily handicapped in offering our observations. Also, Sir, we are supplied with the report on the working of the Devaswom Department the expenditure for which is nonvotable and about which, discussions are interdicted unless the Dewan directs otherwise. I presume, sir, that it must have been in the interest of Devaswoms that the Revenue Devaswam separation was effected by Government years ago. After separation the Government have placed a barbed wire fencing round the Devaswom Department to prevent the public from peeping in. And now, sir, to make the predicament still worse we are supplied with the Administration Report of the Department enabling us thereby to understand the defects in the working of the department but are not allowed, at the same time, to utter a syllable to bring forward the delinquency on the part of the Devaswom officers to the notice of the Government. I wish, sir, that some limited scope at least is

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given to us by which the efficiency of the administration of the department may be considered. But if this privilege is not to be conferred on us, then, I would submit, that the Government may with advantage stop this unnecessary publication especially in view of the enormous cost of stationery and labour charges required for it.

Sir, when we think of General Administration, we cannot do so without turning our thoughts to the Dewan—the central motive force and nerve of the whole administration of the country. Indeed, there is no gainsaying the fact that in Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, we have had a towering personality, a genious of a very high order whose term of office as Dewan of the State, has, undoubtedly, enhanced the prestige and position of the very post of the Dewan itself. His tenure of office here was eventful in diverse ways, and we are eminently grateful to that great and illustrious personage for the many good things he has done for us, and we are all the more thankful and indebted to him for facilitating the appointment as his immediate successor a patriotic and talented Travancorean as the officiating Dewan of the State.

A couple of years back when I had the privilege of speaking on this same Demand, I drew the pointed attention of Government to the fact that no true and patriotic Travancorean could view with equanimity and nod his head with approval and approbation, the increasing importation of men from the other side of the Ghats into our public service. Sir, Travancore for Travancoreans is a cry which by no stretch of imagination be termed disloyal or subversive. It is a perfectly legitimate demand—a demand insistently made even long before the inception of representative institutions in Travancore. By saying that Travancore should be for Travancoreans we should not be mistaken to mean that we are unmindful of the great advantages and benefits we have derived from that galaxy of British Indian statesmen who have served this State as our Dewans. This land of charity always received with open hands men of real eminence and capacity, men of merit and mettle were drafted on to our service from outside the State either as Head of the Administration or other responsible officers. Sir, the importation of foreigners is perfectly justifiable and would offer no room for complaint or suspicion or scandal when it is taken recourse to in the absence of indigenous talents; but on the other hand, when men of doubtful, or at best mediocre ability, men grown grey in service—superannuated and nearing second childishness—are thrust upon us; and when some of these specimens turns quixotically audacious to preach and coach us on patriotism, loyalty and other birthrights of every son of this enlightened State, can we imagine, sir, a greater and graver rebuke to our education, intelligence, and self-respect? Yesterday, sir, the honourable member for Quilon cataloguing the

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[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai.]

number of officers of foreign descent appointed during the last administration detailed their qualities of head and heart. Sir, when we cry hoarse against this pernicious policy of foreign importation, we do so not in any spirit of mean rivalry, nor are we actuated by any disparagement or derision to any of them personally. They are clever in their own way, and they are suffered to pass on: but, sir, we are aggrieved, quite legitimately and reasonably, because enlightened Travancore is not and never could be barren of talents to occupy responsible posts and discharge duties with equal if not greater efficiency and success. Reasons and justifications there may be ample from the peculiar point of view of Government for pursuing this policy with added vigour and tenacity lately, but sir, as an accredited representative of the people, I will be failing in my duty if I do not impress upon the Government that there is growing resentment among the people because of this passionate love of our Government for foreigners, and it is high time to call halt.

Another point that I wish to bring to the attention of Government is about the indiscriminate transfer of officers from one department to the other. That is a very wrong and injudicious policy. Such transfers bring about inefficiency in the working of the departments concerned. Evidently, the Government considers their officers to be 'jack of all trades.' In the past Doctors were made Peishkars and some how or other the tradition of such indiscriminate appointments is being kept up. In this connection I must say that the Secretariat—the *sanctum sanctorum* of our public service, must at least be saved from becoming a prey to inefficiency by such appointments.

Coming to the legislative bodies, Sir, I am sure, that no amount of encomium showered on the Legal Remembrancer could be considered too much for his wonderful legislative activity which facilitates this House in enacting innumerable legislative measures, original as well as adapted from British India. But, sir, we must draw the attention of the Legal Remembrancer to one important fact. Standing Orders and Rules permit introduction of Bills in both the Houses of the Legislature but we are given a step-motherly treatment in that respect by our Legal Remembrancer. Most of the important Bills are introduced only in the Lower House and Bills of no great moment or interest, Bills say for grading vegetables, or plucking of roses, and such other innocuous and innocent measures are alone brought for introduction in this House. I earnestly wish that the learned Legal Remembrancer, will give up this unmerited treatment to this House in future.

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One honourable member mentioned about the want of convenient accommodation for the non-official members of the Legislature for retiring and taking meals during the sittings of the Houses. The want of a good retiring room for the nonofficial members is very keenly felt. That does not mean that we are jealous of the convenience afforded to the members of the Treasury Bench. All that we say is that the luxuries afforded to them may also be extended to us and that Government should see that immediate arrangements are made towards that end.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: The question is not that there are no rooms available but that the officers of Government are squatting on them.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: What I mean is that we should have separate, independent, and well furnished rooms for retiring as well as to carry our party discussions uninvaded and unintruded by strangers—officials or others.

President: There is an excellent library at the disposal of the non-official members of the Legislature. That room is very spacious and it is well furnished too.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: But that room is being used by all and sundry. There is no privacy, no restriction to strangers from rushing in. When we want to discuss a particular matter, we cannot ask anybody to go out of that room.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir, I also support the Demand. In supporting it, I have to make a few observations. I shall begin with the demand for legislative bodies. Some time back in order to avoid a rush on the several committees and to enable the members of the Legislature to devote more attention to the discharge of their responsible work, a motion was passed in this House to the effect that the members of the Legislature may be given some fixed monthly allowance. I do not know what action was taken by Government on this matter.

Lately, two Advisory Committees have been appointed, one for the Transport Department and the other for the P. W. D. Both these Advisory Committees have been functioning very satisfactorily and they have been able to make these Departments work more in the interest and according to the views of the people.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: May I ask whether the honourable member is a member on any of these Committees?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: I am, and it is by reason of my personal experience that I am giving this assurance.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*): Even without being a member on any of these Committees, may I know whether he is not able to speak on the fitness of these Committees?

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President: It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. T. K. Kittan (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*): സർ, നിയമസഭാ മെമ്പറന്മാർക്കു മാസശമ്പളം വയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണോ മെംമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്? ഉള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും കൂടി ഇല്ലാതാകും. മാസശമ്പളം വയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഒരിക്കലും പാടില്ല.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ആ അഭിപ്രായം പറയാമായിരുന്നു.

Sir, in view of the useful service that is being rendered by these Advisory Committees, I urge upon the Government that Advisory Committees may be constituted in respect of all nation-building departments, such as, industry, agriculture, co-operation etc. In order to avoid unhealthy competition.....

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram cum Shenkotta*): May I ask the member whether he is aware of the existence of the Economic Development Board?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: I am aware of its existence. But it is not functioning properly. The function of the Development Board is not of the type that I have in contemplation.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Is the honourable member a member of that Board?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: No.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Then on what basis is he stating that it is not functioning properly? He must withdraw that statement.

President: It is the member's opinion.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: മറ്റു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലുള്ളതുപോലെ ഇവിടെയും ഒരു അഡ്വൈസറി ബോർഡുണ്ടാകണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: എന്നാൽ, അതിൻറെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ പര്യാപ്തമാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു അഡ്വൈസറി കമ്മറ്റിവേണമെന്നാണു് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം.

In order to avoid unhealthy competition and a rush on these Advisory Committees a minimum qualification may be prescribed and only those who possess this minimum qualification should be allowed to stand as candidates so that they may serve a useful purpose when elected to these Committees.

Mr. T. W. U. Park (*Travancore Planters*): May I ask what are the qualifications the honourable member has in mind?

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Mr. K. M. Kesavan: I have in mind certain minimum qualifications.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapally, Kartikapally and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*): Would literacy be one?

President: Mr. Kesavan, it is open to you to answer these questions or not.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, he is suggesting that there should be selective tests for the members of this Council.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: I have not brought this matter forward for discussion.

President: You may proceed.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Similar Committees may be constituted for all nation-building departments to begin with.

I want to speak a word about standardisation of salaries and separation of the judiciary from the executive. But since this morning I had a brief talk with a responsible officer of Government who made me understand that something has been done in these directions and it is not yet time to push it further. So I do not propose to make my observations on it at present.

It is not my policy to speak on communal representation, in season and out of season but when glaring or very inadequate representation of my community is seen, I cannot but make a few observations. I shall not go into the details because I understand that the Government will very sympathetically view this matter. I shall therefore simply mention the names of the departments where this ill-representation is most pronounced: the Huzur, the Financial Secretariat, the Registration Department and the English Section of the Education Department. Government will kindly go into the statistics with regard to this question and ascertain the representation which my community has in these departments and redress our grievances. With these observations I support the Demand.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja (*Edavaga*): Sir, I support the Demand. In discussing these three Demands, I have to point out only one or two important points. First of all I wish to point out one difficulty experienced by the members of this House and the other House. Sir, I understand that there is a rule that the members of the Legislature can send letters and book-post articles by service bearing anchal. But I understand that in some cases the anchal authorities are asking the members to give double the value of the stamp for not using the regular stamp. Sir, the Departmental reports and other publications, are sent from the Government Press and formerly we were not asked to give any acknowledgement for the receipt of those reports. But recently an innovation has been made by requesting us to send an acknowledgement

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[Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja.]

for the receipt of those reports and for that purpose they send a form which was to be duly filled up. When we sent the acknowledgement service bearing that was returned asking us to pay the penalty.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: I think an anchal stamp is also affixed to that form.

Mr. P. R. Godavarma Raja: Yes, I am referring to that. Afterwards when this matter was referred back because of our refusal to pay that, these acknowledgements were sent back and another change was effected by affixing the anchal service stamp. I am given to understand that members of the Legislature are not given service stamps to be affixed. There is a rule in the Anchal Department that if these letters are not affixed with stamps we will have to pay the penalty. This is a serious hardship and an infringement of our right. I would earnestly request Government to set the matter right as soon as possible.

Another point I want to refer to is about the medium of correspondence. Personally I am of the view that Malayalam should be the medium. But in order that the correspondence with other countries has to be carried on we will have to use English as the medium for some time more. It is better that we encourage the Malayalam language more and more so that our national self-respect may be encouraged. Within the State I think Malayalam can be used very satisfactorily. So I wish to draw this matter also for the consideration of Government.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, I think this is the third Budget Session held in this Chamber. From the first time we met here the complaint was raised that it is not possible for anybody to hear the speeches.

President: The honourable member may speak up a bit.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: I think I am not a very low speaker. Still Press Representatives as well as other members and the people on the gallery are complaining of inaudibility. From the very fact that the officers concerned, especially, Dr. Waran, were at it all along it is patent that there is some defect in the construction of this hall.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Does not the member think that it is due more to the defective voice of the speakers than of the hall?

President: It may be due to both.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Anyhow the fact remains that we cannot hear properly.

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President: Of Course, every attempt was made to improve the accoustic properties of this hall. But more is not possible for the time being at any rate. Honourable members will have to contribute a bit in improving the situation by speaking more loudly.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Since it is impossible to do anything more, my suggestion is that the meeting may be held in some other place as the one that we had previously. It is better to shift the holding of the legislative session in the other place. It may be argued that it is not possible to shift the place to another place as Government have spent a large amount of money in building this Chamber. When private persons spend forty or fifty thousand rupees in constructing their homesteads and when entering the building they find some *Chattan* or *Madan upadravam*, they shift from that house. So also for the sake of the reporters and the members it is better to shift from this hall. I am only ten feet away from the Director of Public Instruction; but he cannot hear me. Therefore it is better to consider seriously the question of holding the meetings in some other place.

I wanted to speak on another point to which I have already referred in the course of the general discussion. Other members also have spoken on it. But I think it is better that I also offer one or two suggestions in regard to that.

That is about over-representation and under-representation, as Mr. Kuruvilla has so ably put it. Sir, he entertained a doubt about the basis on which appointments are made. He wants to know whether the rules passed a dozen years ago are the basis followed by Government even now or whether there has been a change. As far as I know, for several years, due perhaps to historical reasons, appointments were practically enjoyed by certain communities. I admit it. But later on when other communities have taken to education, it was found possible that all communities could be educationally fit to get appointments in all departments. Then followed an agitation by unrepresented communities and the following rule was passed: "Other things being equal, preference will be given to unrepresented communities." That is the basis on which appointments are now made. But the whole difficulty comes in when we discuss this point 'other things being equal.' If the 'other things' means educational qualification, character and such other things which ought to be taken into consideration, I will be the last person to complain about it. Sir, in all appointments if efficiency is the only test, if educational qualifications are the only criterion I do not have anything to complain. But under the cloak of this 'other things' representation is not given to an unrepresented community which deserves it, but is given to somebody, on other considerations, and so there is bound to be some complaint. Of late a new consideration is political consideration. I do not wish to

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[Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail.]

talk on that point any more than stating that it will prove a dangerous policy if it is continued. Last time I stated the ways by which appointments are procured by some people on the basis of this political consideration. An agitation may be started; some of us may join them, others may join the Government; those who join the Government may get the appointments first. Then those agitators who go out and speak all sorts of things, come back, apologise, and they also get appointments. And even those people who may have been interned in jail can come and apologise and get appointments. It is very inadvisable for the Government to follow this practice, because these methods are known to everybody. This is not following the rules that we have laid down for making appointments.

Then there is the question of relationship, recommendation and all that. Mr. Kuruvilla said that it is a very pitiable condition for the members to have to say 'No' to the several people who come for recommendation. And very often the recommendations of the members do not have any value because the officers have to follow the rules about 'other things' and all that. But Government must sincerely consider whether they can continue this sort of thing—to give appointments to those whom they desire to provide for. As I have stated when any appointment, other than that which comes under the purview of the Public Service Recruitment Rules, is made there is always some suspicion in the minds of those who look at it that it is made because of some relationship, or on the ground of some recommendation of any type or for political consideration. If Government decide, once for all, that efficiency shall be the criterion for an appointment, apart from all considerations of community, creed or caste and 'other things', then follow that policy, but let not all these undesirable considerations come together. As far as the Muslim community is concerned, I can stand up and say now boldly that at least at the present time, we can stand with any other community for efficiency. But let us not be bluffed in the name of some other considerations.

In the matter of promotions too we hear the same complaint. When the Government want some people to get promotions they pass an order that promotions will be made not on grounds of seniority alone but that efficiency shall also count. Whenever such a circular is issued, there is suspicion created in the minds of the people that the Government want to give a promotion to a particular person who cannot be promoted legally and in the usual course. And in the majority of cases, the apprehensions are justified. These circulars or rules seem to be in force only so

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long as the people for whose benefit these are framed are promoted, and then the whole thing is stopped and the old stereotyped rule of promotion by seniority continues to be in force. We go to the head of a department and ask for a man to be appointed, and he says 'We can promote him only by seniority'. These are the things which are going on in Travancore at the present day. I believe that there will be only one community, the Travancore community if Government will do justice and fairness to all communities according to the general principle of equal justice to all.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Is the honourable member asking for the abolition of the Public Service Recruitment Rules?

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Personally I feel that those who are intended to be helped by the Public Service Recruitment Rules are not helped by the rules. Out of every 13 or 14 appointments, according to the rules, one Muslim has to get the chance, but in practice even 26 or 30 people belonging to other communities get appointments from the Public Service Commissioner without one Muslim coming in. I do not know the reason. There is some mystery in the working of the rules. Personally I am for the abolition of the institution.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസ കമ്മീഷണരാഫീസിൽനിന്നും നടത്തുന്ന നിയമനങ്ങളും എല്ലാം നീതിയനുസരിച്ചു നടത്തുന്നുവെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: എനിക്കു് അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായമേ ഇല്ല.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഈ അടുത്തകാലത്തു പബ്ലിക്കു സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ നിയമപ്രകാരം ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തതിനു ശേഷം നിയമനം നടത്തുകയും, എന്നാൽ ആ നിയമനത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും തടഞ്ഞിട്ടു് വേറെയാളെ നിയമിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പറിനു അറിയാമോ?

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു പറഞ്ഞതു്, നിയമം അനുസരിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഒന്നും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു്. നിയമം അനുസരിച്ചും രീതിയനുസരിച്ചും സത്യമനുസരിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെൻറു്, നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ, യാതൊന്നും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുവേണം എൻറെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ.

Mr. M. Govindan: I had not the idea of talking on the subject until I heard my friends Mr. Kuruvilla and Mr. Ismail. I thought that Mr. Kuruvilla, having been associated as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Public Service Commission, would have known that in the matter of the majority of appointments in the State, no question of recommendation would come in, but on the other hand recommendation would only be a disqualification,

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Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: How does the honourable member understand that I referred to appointments made by the Public Service Commissioner ?

Mr. M. Govindan: I thought that the remarks were about the appointments to the Public Service. Now that he is putting that question I gather that he was referring to a few appointments which do not come within the purview of the Public Service Recruitment Rules. Let us leave the Public Service Commissioner alone and come to the other appointments about which my honourable friend was apparently speaking. I still doubt the relevancy of his observation, notwithstanding his question and observation in answer to my question, that the Legislative Council also comes within the subject of the debate. I admit that, but what is the relevancy of the observation that the estimate which people form of the members depends upon the number of recommendations taken by the member ? I do not see. People may form wrong impressions. If the public form wrong impressions about us, how are we concerned ? What has it to do with the Demand before us ?

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Are we not as their representatives bound to disabuse the public ?

Mr. M. Govindan: You should, by your conduct, disabuse the public. Mr. Kuruvilla will not take a recommendation; he has assured us. But I believe that it is a standard which others may not follow in entirety. In some cases it may be necessary to recommend. It is your duty to recommend a person whom you know particularly is efficient, and to co-operate with Government and help the Government in making a just and proper choice. If Mr. Kuruvilla will deliberately refrain from making even such a recommendation, I do not think others can follow him.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Not heard.

Mr. M. Govindan: I am not of that opinion, Sir. I am under the impression that if an honourable member knows a particular candidate who is fit for appointment to a particular post, and if the appointment does not come within the purview of the Public Service Recruitment Rules, he is bound to recommend that candidate to Government. He is bound to do so as a citizen. It is his duty to co-operate with the Government and help the Government in the matter of a wise selection. Why should we not co-operate with our Government? After all it is not a strange Government and I think there is nothing wrong in making proper recommendation to Government. Of course they are not bound to follow or accept our recommendations.

Mr K. K. Kuruvilla: Did the Government go wrong in stressing that no such recommendations should be made?

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Mr. M. Govindan: I am sure members of this House are not so imprudent as to take recommendations where the Government have previously ordered that such recommendations are disqualifications. I am talking of cases where there is no such order.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether a member of the House is not bound to give his constituency an explanation for his ineffectiveness?

Mr. M. Govindan: That is all right. He can give an explanation if it is not possible for him to make an effective recommendation. That is only a side issue.

With regard to the recruitment to the public service, I think the problem arises because people become conscious that certain sections of the community are not properly represented in services of the country. When Mr. Kuruvilla made reference to it he said that he failed to understand the allegation of inadequate communal representation and that it was not possible for him to understand on what ground the complaint was made. I say that the only ground is mathematical calculation. If there is a large community consisting of 10 lakhs of people with many efficient hands who may be employed with advantage then it is only proper that the community should be adequately represented. I am not enamoured of the water-tight compartments and the diversity of communities in the State. But the fact remains and we have to face the facts and adequate representation for all communities has to be made. I congratulate Government in making the Public Service Commissioner's Office permanent. In fact the Public Service Commission was not appointed on the advice of the Committee with Mr. K. George as the President but with Mr. Subba Aiyar as the President and some of us as members. We made the recommendation that as far as possible representations may be given according to the numerical importance of the various communities. Government were pleased to take it into consideration sympathetically and pass orders fixing the ratio for the recruitment, and that ratio is now in force. I thought that my friend Mr. Ismail, when he was speaking on the subject was not aware of such a ratio. The fact is that there are non-official members who wish to see that the ratio is definitely adhered to. Mr. Kuruvilla knows and I know that the Public Service Commissioner has not made any departure from this rule. Of course there is the reservation that it is open to Government to make direct appointments. But exceptions made by the Government are very few and that is a matter on which Government deserve congratulations. They did not interfere with the working of the Advisory Committee or the working of the rules by the Public Service Commissioner.

(Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail stood up to ask a question.)

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Mr. M. Govindan : I am not going to yield.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു മെംബർ ഉത്തരം പറയുകയില്ലെന്നു സിദ്ധാന്തമാണൊ?

Mr. M. Govindan : Yes, it is a *sidhantham* just now.

President : It is open to the member either to answer or not to answer.

Mr. M. Govindan : So the rules are being worked satisfactorily in the greatest majority of appointments to the public service. There are several things which we have to bear in mind. There are complaints that certain communities are not represented properly in the public service. A notification is published inviting candidates for a particular appointment, say that of nurses. It may be that the Muhammadan commnnity, the Ezhava community or any other community may not have candidates to put in their applications. So it happens that a list is now and then issued by the Public Service Commissioner intimating to all the members of the Advisory Committee that the appointment is left to the Government because candidates are not forthcoming. There is an office (Public Service Office) where application can be filed. They can see whether the application is properly registered and there has been no complaint whatsoever about the existing system. The good work of the office has been generously recognised by the Government and they have made the office of the Public Service Commissioner permanent. I am glad that Government have done so. I said in the beginning that when Mr. Kuruvilla was speaking I found that he did not even understand the question of adequacy of representation. But towards the end of his speech he made the request that the Government may publish a list of communal representation.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail : Sir, I rise to a point of order. If an honourable member while speaking refers to other honourable members who have already spoken and refers to objectionable matter in their opinion, is it not proper that the honourable member should hear and answer the questions put to him ?

President : Such honourable members can have personal explanations. But the member in possession of the House is not bound to answer.

Mr. M. Govindan : Towards the end of his speach Mr. Kuruvilla said that a list may be published showing the representation of various communities. If he cannot understand inadequate representation, how can he understand 'representation' and I fail to see the usefulness of such a list.

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Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, a word of personal explanation. I did not ask for a list. I only asked for a revision of the report of the Committee in which Mr. Govindan himself was a member. I feel that that report is inadequate. Therefore I ask for a revision of that report.

Mr. M. Govindan : I thank the member for the criticism. If I had time enough I would have answered it. But as the time is limited I should go on to the next point.

As I said before, so long as there are separate sections or communities in this country a careful adjustment of the proportion of appointments to the various communities will also be necessary. I would recommend to Government that the exceptions about which complaints arise may be made as few as possible, for instance, in the Secretariat.

President : I may say that it has been definitely understood that these exceptional cases will be reduced to the utmost minimum possible.

Mr. M. Govindan : I thank the Government for making that declaration.

President : Even to the extent of it resulting in some grievance.

Mr. M. Govindan : It is only about the public service that I wanted to make the speech. Now I find that as far as possible the Government is not going to make exceptions. So there can be no ground for any complaint whatever.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : I also support the Demand. In doing so I wish to point out that nearly half the income of the State is now spent on salaries of officers, superannuation and establishment charges. This item of expenditure seems to be very elastic and ever increasing. This is a burden on the exchequer of this poor country and should be lightened at all costs.

I venture to make some suggestions which I think will be useful. My first suggestion is that the Government may be pleased to make an effective retrenchment on the salaries of officers. The maximum salary of an officer in this State should not exceed Rs. 1000 and the minimum should not be less than Rs. 15. Then, in this State there are ever so many superfluous offices and officers. They can be abolished without impairing the efficiency of the administration. In fact they are acting as an hindrance and are obstructing the effective and efficient working of the Government machinery. There are highly paid officers who are put in places which do not require expert knowledge and such posts can be given to officers of less salary. For instance, Dr. H. P. Waran is an eminent and reputed scientist who is now appointed for purchasing yarn and stationery articles. His talents should not be wasted by assigning him to do the duties of an accountant and superintendent.

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President: The Stores Purchase Committee of which he is the Secretary deals with lakhs and lakhs of rupees.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Yes, Sir, even a Superintendent of the Secretariat can transact that business effectively.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Does not the honourable member know that he is also in charge of the A. R. P. in the State?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Any way a talented scientist is not required for that purpose. A person well-versed in accountancy and commerce may be appointed on a lesser pay for that post.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is he not in the list of Travancoreans?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Yes, I am proud of it. He belongs to my constituency. It is therefore that I am particular that his talents should be fully utilised for the benefit of this country.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is it an attempt to push him up?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Mr. Sankara Menon suggested that he is the A. R. P. Controller also. From the bulletins issued from that office, I find that atleast for the time being we need not have any fear of bombardment. I know that there are Police Inspectors who were deputed to undergo training in A. R. P. measures.

Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy (*Inspector General of Police*): Four of them have been trained.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: They may be asked to look after these things. I think it is a purely non-official business. Patriotic non-officials can very well take up the A. R. P. work.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Has not the honourable member heard the sirens sounding?

Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: And the tigers roaring?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Then again, Sir, I have to say a few words about the Professor of Marine Biology in the University.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: മി. പരമേശ്വരനെ പ്പോലെയുള്ള വിദഗ്ധന്മാരെ പിരിച്ചുവിടണമെന്നാണോ മെംബർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടത്?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: He should be appointed to look after some other works which will suit him. As he is a good scientist, his place is in the University. He may be appointed as the Principal of the University College.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Will not that result in a war between brothers?

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Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: It does not matter much when brothers quarrel. They may again come to terms.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Is the honourable member aware that Dr. Parameswaran gets now an emolument which is greater than what the Pro-Vice Chancellor to the University gets?

President: The honourable member may proceed.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Sir, I wish to deal with the duties of the Professor of Marine Biology. He is now engaged in manufacturing sharkliver oil. A clever fisherman can extract oil from sharks. I have seen very good specimens of oil, extracted by fishermen. This is only one instance of such unnecessary appointments which are made by incurring large expenses.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഈ വിദഗ്ധന്മാർ ഷാർക്ക്ലിവർ ഓയിൽ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ മറ്റാളുകൾ ഇതുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയത്?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: അതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ ഇതുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. സമുദ്രതീരത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന അന്യന്മാർ നല്ല രീതിയിലുള്ള ഓയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു വേണമെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ പണം കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നു ഇവിടെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കാം.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: May I inform the honourable member that the extraction of sharkliver oil is only one of the items of the Professor's work?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: I am not conversant with the different branches of activities of a fish expert. But I know also that he is looking after an aquarium. I am of opinion that it is a poor show and some more specimens of fish should be kept in the aquarium.

Mr. Kochikai P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is not the honourable member aware that it would tax the resources of the Professor if he does not keep the aquarium within reasonable limits.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: I am not aware of that. So far as the present work of the Professor is concerned, I am constrained to say that he does not do any useful work and that Government are simply wasting public money by paying him a fat salary.

Another point which was mentioned here by one of the honourable members is that foreigners should not be entertained in our service. I do not go to that extent. Whenever we want the service of an expert, if such an expert is not available here, it is feasible and advisable to get down an expert from outside.

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Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I never said that foreigners should not be entertained. I only said that so long as we have the right type of men for any particular job, there was no need for getting down men from outside.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: I am sorry. My honourable friend Mr. Tampi might have said that.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I object to the honourable member's fathering objectional things to some other honourable member.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Somebody on the floor of this House might have said that. In any case, I am of the opinion that foreigners must be got down wherever it is absolutely necessary. Sir, there are very many foreigners in our service who draw special pay and allowances. For instance usually an A. S. P. will be appointed when the Jail Superintendent's place becomes vacant. His salary will be Rs. 300. But when a foreigner is appointed to this place his salary has risen to Rs. 500. So also in several cases additional allowances and emoluments are given unnecessarily for ordinary works. This practice also should be stopped.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: വിദേശന്മാരുടെ സേവനം ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലെന്ന പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അവരുടെ സേവനം ജയിലിലാക്കിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്ന് മെമ്പർക്കു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: എനിക്കു ഈ മാതിരി അനാവശ്യമായ യാതൊരഭിപ്രായവുമില്ല.

Now I want to say a few words on the necessity of reducing superannuation charges. I do not suggest that the payment of pension should be stopped and that in its place payment of gratuity and bonus should be substituted. That is not a practical proposition. Any-how, I may make one suggestion which, I am afraid, my honourable colleagues will oppose. I think we can obviate this difficulty by extending the services of officers to 60 years, in cases where such officers are found to be fit and competent to continue in service. I know that it is against the wishes of my honourable friends. They may say that there are young men waiting for a chance to get into the service and if the policy is accepted, it will be prejudicial to their interest. The number of the young men who will be disappointed on account of pursuing this policy will be few and far between. On the other hand, by extending the service, we could save a lot of money, and if such saving is spent on beneficial purposes it will ensure for the good of all citizens of our State. Government seem to be in the habit of compelling officers who are guilty of corruption or malpractice to retire before their natural time. I think, this is not a very wholesome practice. On the other hand if an officer is found to be dishonest and corrupt, then the policy of the Government ought to be to summarily dismiss that officer

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from the service. He should not be retained for a moment. This will be another means of reducing the superannuation charges. These points, I hope, will be considered by Government. If they are accepted, there will be considerable reduction of expenditure of the public revenue.

Sir, I have also to make another suggestion. The T. C. S. recruits who are now seen lurking in various offices are unnecessarily paid now. They were recruited in 1114 and yet they have not been definitely appointed in any posts.

President: They are undergoing training.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: In no other Civil Service I have heard of such a duration for training. For the I. C. S. the training period is one or two years. Now it is more than three years since these people were taken for training. The object of the Government in selecting these people was to infuse young blood in the higher grades of our service. My submission is that this purpose may be frustrated if they are independently retained for training purposes.

President: They are not idling away their time. They are given very strenuous work.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: May I know whether the member is aware that one or two of them have acted as Magistrates?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Only for a very short period. My information is that they acquitted themselves very creditably.

President: I may explain the position to the honourable members. Two of them had to undergo training in the Finance Department. They were also sent outside to Madras and to Poona to get themselves trained. And they have recently come back after training and now they are undergoing training in general administration. They will also have to undergo training in other departmental offices. The idea is to give them good training in all fields of public service before they are sent out as pucca officers. In fact, they will be posted by Kanni 1118 when their training period will be over.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Sir, now I wish to bring to the notice of Government another point for their consideration. I understand that there is now a proposal to establish more Stationary First Class Magistrates Courts in the State. I request that in this connection, Government should consider the case of Kottarakara also. Though Quilon is only 16 miles away from the Kottarakara town some of the parts of the Taluk are far removed, say, about 50 to 60 miles away from Quilon, especially places like Kadakkal and Chadayamangalam. Kayamcolam is also a proper centre to establish a First Class Magistrate's court. Kayamcolam is now under the jurisdiction of the First Class Magistrate's court at Alleppey. Alleppey is far away from Kayamcolam. I think that

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[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.]

their claim is just and it requires sympathetic consideration from Government.

Then, another suggestion that I wish to make, Sir, is that in some taluks the Tahsildars are compelled to do the work of the Magistrates as well. This is especially the case with mountainous taluks like Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, Kunnathur and Pathanamthitta. These are very extensive taluks with very heavy revenue. They have also to attend to multifarious works in addition to their revenue and magisterial works. Therefore, I request the Government to divest them of their Magisterial work so that they may look to the revenue work more properly. With these words, I support the demand.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : സർ, ഫ ഫ, ഫ ഉ, ഫ ഋ ഈ മൂന്ന ഡിമാൻറുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ഇവിടെ നിരൂപണങ്ങൾ നടക്കുന്നത്. മൂന്നിനത്തിലുംകൂടി മൊത്തം ആറേകാൽ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചെലവുണ്ടെന്ന കാണുന്നു. രാജ്യഭരണവകുപ്പ് എന്നാണ് ഇതിനു പേരു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. സൂക്ഷിച്ചു നിരൂപണം ചെയ്യുകയും തീരുമാനിക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണിത്. വർദ്ധമാനമായി വരുന്ന നാട്ടിൻറെ ഭരണം ഏതുതരത്തിലായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ആലോചനാവിഷയം. എവിടെ നോക്കിയാലും ആരുപറഞ്ഞാലും ഇപ്പോൾ യുദ്ധം യുദ്ധം എന്നുള്ള വർത്തമാനം മാത്രമേ നാട്ടിൽ കേൾക്കാനുള്ളൂ. ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ വളരെ ഗൌരവമേറിയ പല കാര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ആഡംബരങ്ങൾ കുറച്ചുവയ്ക്കുകയും ചെലവുകൾ സാമാന്യമായ തോതിൽ കുറയ്ക്കുകയും ആണ് ഈ വിപത്തിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷപ്പെടാനുള്ള ഏകമാർഗ്ഗം. വസ്തുധാരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഈയിടെ ചെയ്ത പരിഷ്ക്കാരം വളരെ പ്രയോജനപ്രദമാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾത്തന്നെ ഈ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സഭയിലിരിക്കുന്നതായ പ്രതിപക്ഷം മെമ്പറന്മാരേയും കണ്ടാൽ അവർ ഈ രാജ്യക്കാരാണെന്നറിയാൻ കഴിയും.

Mr. M. K. Anantasiva Aiyar : മുണ്ടും തോർത്തും ആക്കിയാൽ കുറേക്കൂടി ഭേദമല്ലെ?

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ആദികാലങ്ങളിൽ മുണ്ടുപോലും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു. പിന്നെയാണോ തോർത്തുമുണ്ട്. ഈ വസ്തുധാരണ വിഷയത്തിൽ ചെയ്ത പരിഷ്ക്കാരത്തിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പിന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്ത മറെറാരു വലിയ പരിഷ്ക്കാരം നായർപട്ടാളത്തിൽ എല്ലാ ജാതിക്കാരേയും എടുക്കാമെന്ന മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു കല്പിച്ചതാണ്. എൻറെ

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സമുദായവും ഞാനും അതിനെ ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശന വിളംബരത്തോടടുത്ത പ്രാമാണ്യം ഉള്ള ഒന്നായി കരുതുന്നു. ഈ പരിഷ്ക്കാരം ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗ്യമായിട്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ കരുതുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ പല മെമ്പറന്മാരും ഈ കെട്ടിടത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പല കാരണങ്ങളും പറഞ്ഞു. ഞാനും അതു പറയുന്നു. ഇതിനു രണ്ടേമുക്കാൽ ലക്ഷം രൂപയോളം ചെലവാ യെന്നു കണക്കുണ്ടു്. ഒരു ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ മറൊരു ഭാഗത്തു കേൾക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നാണു പരാതി. ഇതിന്റെ കാരണം ഞങ്ങളു ടെ പേരിൽ ചുമത്തരുതു്. "വാസ്തുവിദ്യാകുശലത" ഇല്ലാതെയായി പ്പോയി എന്നു മാത്രമേ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുവാനുള്ളു. കെട്ടി ടം പണിയിച്ച ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെക്കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഇതിനു ഉത്തരം പറയി ക്കുകയും ഇതിന്റെ നഷ്ടം കെട്ടി വാങ്ങിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. അല്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം വേറെ കെട്ടിടത്തിലേക്കു മാറുകയോ വേറൊന്നു പണിയിക്കയോ ചെയ്യണം. നിയമനിർമ്മാണമാണിവിടെ നടക്കുന്നതു്. അതു തമ്മിൽ ത്തമ്മിൽ ശരിക്കു മനസ്സിലായില്ലെങ്കിൽ കുഴപ്പമുണ്ടാവാനെളുപ്പമുണ്ടു്. പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാക്കു സൗഷ്ഠമായി കേൾക്കത്തക്ക വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യണം. ഗ്യാലറിയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവക്കു ഒന്നും കേട്ടുകൂടാ. മി. കൃഷ്ണപിള്ള പറ ഞ്ഞാൽ എനിക്കു കേൾക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നവരുന്നതു പരമസങ്കടമാ ണു്. വലിയ കഷ്ടവുമാണു്.

President : മെമ്പർ ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നതു് എല്ലാപേക്കും കേൾക്കാം.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : അതു ഞാൻ കണ്ടുക്ഷോഭം ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊണ്ടാണു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഉച്ചത്തിൽ തുടർച്ചയായി സംസാരിക്കുകയാ ണെങ്കിൽ കാലക്രമത്തിൽ അതുമില്ലെന്നവന്നുപോകും. കൂടാതെ ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു സൗകര്യമായി താമസിക്കാൻ ഒരു കെട്ടിടവുംകൂടി വേണം.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai. Sir, will the member please withdraw that portion of his remark, for it is a reflection caused on the inability of accommodation.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ഇപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞതും ഞാൻ കേട്ടില്ല. ഈ കാറാടികം (fans) നാലുപാടും നിന്നു കറങ്ങുന്നതും മറൊരു ന്യൂനതയായിരിക്കാം. ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഭക്ഷണകാര്യ ത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റു തുടർച്ചയായി കൃഷിവർദ്ധിപ്പി ക്കാൻ വേണ്ട മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. നെൽക്കൃഷിമാത്രമല്ല, മറു കൃഷികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു പ്രധാനമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്ന തു്. വീടുകളുടെ മുറ്റങ്ങളിൽപോലും കൃഷിചെയ്യണമെന്നുകൂടി ഗ്രണ

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[Mr. T. K. Kittan.]

ദോഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. പുറത്തുനിന്നും അരിവരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകളെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ ഉള്ളിൽ നിന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ഓരോ രാജ്യത്തിൻറെ ആവശ്യം കഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിയുള്ള ഓഹരിമാത്രമെ നമുക്കു കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. അതു കിട്ടിയാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും നമുക്കു ജീവിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ നമുക്കു ആറു മാസത്തേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള നെല്ലു ഇവിടെ വിളയുന്നുണ്ട്. കൃഷികർ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും കുട്ടനാടൻപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ കൃഷികർ മുഖ്യമായും പ്രകൃതിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. "അതിവൃഷ്ടി, അനാവൃഷ്ടി" "മടവീഴ്ച" മുതലായവകളിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടു കിട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആറുമാസത്തേക്കുള്ള നെല്ലു ഇവിടെ കിട്ടും. ബാക്കി പലവക കൊണ്ടു കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടണം. ഈ രാജ്യം ഭരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിത്തന്നെ ഒരു ചുരുങ്ങിയ പദപ്രയോഗം നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ പറയാറുണ്ടു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറു എന്നു പറയുന്നഗവണ്മെൻറിനുപകരം സി. പി. ഗവണ്മെൻറു എന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ചർച്ചിൽഗവണ്മെൻറ് എന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഇവിടെ കഴിഞ്ഞ ശനിയാഴ്ചവരെ സി. പി. ഗവണ്മെൻറായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ തിങ്കളാഴ്ചമുതൽ അതു് ജി. പി. ഗവണ്മെൻറായിരിക്കയാണു്. ഒരു സംജ്ഞാസാമ്യം ഉണ്ടു്.

എനിക്കു് ഇനി ഒരു അപേക്ഷയുള്ളതു് താണ ശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ കാര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണു്. ൧൯൩൯ മുതൽ തുടർച്ചയായി, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിലെ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളം ൧൫ രൂപയായിരിക്കണമെന്നു് നിയമസഭയിൽ മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിയിരുന്നു. ഇനിമേലുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളിലെങ്കിലും 'സ്റ്റാർട്ടിംഗ്' ൧൫ രൂപയാക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ദയവായി ആലോചിക്കണം. ഇനിയും ഒരു പരാതിയുള്ളതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രസ്സിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രൂഫ് റീഡേഴ്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഈ സഭയിൽ പറയണമെന്നു് അവരിൽ ചിലർ ഞങ്ങളോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചു. അവർക്കു രാത്രിയും പകലും ജോലിയുണ്ടു്. അതിനു അലവൻസു് ഒന്നുംതന്നെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ സങ്കടത്തിനുംകൂടി ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെയൊന്നു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഇവിടെയുള്ള പ്രസ്സ്റൂം സെക്ഷനെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. പത്രറിപ്പോർട്ടറന്മാർക്കു അവിടെ വന്നാൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനു കസേരയൊ ബഞ്ചോ യാതൊന്നുമില്ല. അവർക്കും വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം.

President : അതിനു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണു്.

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Mr. T. K. Kittan : ഞാൻ ഒരു അബദ്ധം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതായത്, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ബഡ്ജറിൽ, ഫ്രഞ്ച് നു കോടിയിൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ രൂപ കടം ഇനത്തിൽ കാണിച്ചിരുന്നതു ഇപ്പോൾ നൂ കോടിയായി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ കണക്കിനെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. എനിക്കു ശരിയായ മറുപടിയൊ വിശദീകരണമൊ ഇതുവരെ തന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു ശരിയായ വിശദീകരണം ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ നൽകി ഈ കുഴപ്പം തീർക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*) : സർ, കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറു് യോഗത്തിൽ കഴിത്തുറ ഒരു സ്റ്റേഷണറി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോട്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അതു നിറുത്തി അവിടത്തെ തഹശീൽദാർക്കു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ അധികാരം കൊടുത്താൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ചെലവു കുറയുമെന്നും പദ്മനാഭപുരം അസിസ്റ്റൻറു പേഷ്ക്കാരുടെ ജോലി ലഘുപ്പെടുമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകയും അതിനു മറുപടിയായി ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗത്തു നിന്നും വിളവങ്കോട്ട തഹശീൽദാർക്കു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഉത്തരവു പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെയായി വിളവൻകോട്ട് തഹശീൽദാർക്കു ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു യാതൊരുത്തരവും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നില്ല.

President : വിളവൻകോട്ട തഹശീൽദാർക്കു് ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു യാതൊരു തീരുമാനവും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. സ്റ്റേഷനറി ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരുടെ നിയമനക്കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ ഈ സംഗതി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen : ആ അധികാരം ഇതുവരെ കൊടുക്കാത്തതു് ഭാഗ്യമായിപ്പോയി എന്നാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഈ എട്ടുമാസങ്ങൾക്കിടയിൽ അവിടത്തേക്കു എട്ടു തഹശീൽദാർ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരെ സ്ഥലം മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. റീടയൽ ആവശ്യമുള്ള കേസ്സുകളിലെ കക്ഷികൾ ഇപ്രകാരം മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരുടെ അടിക്കടിയുള്ള സ്ഥലം മാറ്റംകൊണ്ടു് വളരെ കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലോ. ചിലപ്പോൾ ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വളരെ ദൂരസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥലം മാറ്റുകയും; എന്നാൽ അവരെ അവിടെ നിന്നും മാറ്റികിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു

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[Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen]

പറയുമ്പോൾ മൂന്നുകൊല്ലം കഴിയുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് മാറുകയില്ലെന്നും, ഇപ്രകാരം ക്രടക്കൂടെ സ്ഥലം മാറുന്നതു നിമിത്തം പടിയിനത്തിൽ ക്രട്ടത്തൽ ചെലവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നും പറയുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറ്, ഇപ്രകാരം തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരേയും മറും അടിക്കടിമാറി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ചെലവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഇപ്രകാരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ മാസംതോറും മാറുന്നനയം അനുവർത്തിക്കരുതെന്നാണെന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. എന്നാൽ ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ കമ്മിഷണരുദ്യോഗം നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് കമ്മിഷണരുടെ ജോലി വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ, അടുത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻപോകുന്ന സ്റ്റേഷനറി ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതികളിൽ ഒന്നു ഈ സ്ഥലത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പദ്മനാഭപുരം അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് കമ്മിഷണരുടെ ജോലി ലഘുപ്പെടുമെന്നുമാത്രമല്ലാ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കും ക്രട്ടത്തൽ സൗകര്യമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഈയിടെ നടത്തിയതോ നടത്തുവാൻ പോകുന്നതോ ആയ പ്രൊമോഷനറി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ റിക്രൂട്ടുമെൻറു സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽതന്നെ ഗ്രാഡുവേറുകളായിട്ടും അണ്ടർഗ്രാഡുവേറുകളായിട്ടും പലരും പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി ആക്റുചെയ്യുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവർ ഏറിയകാലത്തിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ സർവീസിൽ കയറി സമർത്ഥന്മാരാണെന്നുകണ്ട് ആക്റിംഗ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരുമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ളപ്പോൾ ഫ്രീവ്-ലും ഫ്രീൻ-ലും വരാവുന്നതായ പെൻഷൻ ഒഴിവുകൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴെ കുറെപ്പേരെ പുതുതായി നിയമിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതായിട്ടാണറിയുന്നതു്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള നിയമനം ഇപ്പോൾ ആ വകുപ്പിൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി ആക്റുചെയ്തു സാമർത്ഥ്യമായി ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കു നിരാശയുടെ വകയുണ്ടാക്കുമെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ക്രടി ഭംഗം വരുത്തുന്നതുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഈ സംഗതികളെക്കുറിച്ചു് വേണ്ടവിധം പര്യാലോചിച്ചു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി ആക്റുചെയ്യുന്ന യോഗ്യതയും സാമർത്ഥ്യവുമുള്ളവരുടെയെങ്കിലും കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം ഗൗനിച്ചു് അവരെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ബാക്കിവരുന്ന ഒഴിവുകൾക്കു പുതിയ ആളുകളെ റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്.

(The Council adjourned for lunch at 1 p. m. and reassembled at 2 p. m. with the President presiding.)

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Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen : സർ, വില്ലേജ്യൂണിയൻ സിനെ പറ്റിയാണ് അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള വില്ലേജ്യൂണിയൻ കൊണ്ടതന്നെ ശരിക്കു നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു എനിക്ക്, ധൈര്യസമേതം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഒരു താലൂക്കിൽ ഒന്നും രണ്ടും യൂണിയൻ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. വില്ലേജ്യൂണിയന്റെ പ്രസിഡൻറ് തഹസീൽദാരാണ്. ഈ തഹസീൽദാരന്മാർ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുംകൂടി ആയിരിക്കും. ചിലടത്തു മുൻസിപ്പൽകൗൺസിലറും ആണ്. വിവിധ ജോലികൂടുതൽകാരണം ഇവർക്ക് യഥാകാലം ഈ യൂണിയൻ ജോലികൂടി നിർവ്വഹിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വരുന്നുണ്ട്.

President : വൈസ്പ്രസിഡൻറിനെക്കൂടി നിയമിക്കാമല്ലോ?

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen : പല വില്ലേജ്യൂണിയൻസിലും വൈസ്പ്രസിഡൻറന്മാരുടെ എലക്ഷൻ ഇതേവരെ നടന്നിട്ടില്ല.

President : അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള റൂൾസ് എല്ലാം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ.

Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen : റൂൾസുകൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വൈസ്പ്രസിഡൻറന്മാരെ ഇതേവരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഉദാഹരണമായി ഇരണിയൽ വില്ലേജ്യൂണിയനെത്തന്നെ നോക്കാം. ഈ യൂണിയൻ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ട് മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തോളമായി. എങ്കിലും ആ യൂണിയൻ ശരിക്ക് ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്ന് എനിക്കു പറയുവാൻ കഴിയും. ശരിയായി വർക്കു ചെയ്യാൻ മനസ്സുള്ള മെംബറന്മാരെ നാമിനേറു ചെയ്യാത്തതുകാരണം ആണു ഇപ്രകാരം സംഭവിക്കുന്നത്. യൂണിയൻ മീറിംഗുകൾക്ക് തഹസീൽദാർ ചെല്ലുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ മെംബറന്മാർ ഹാജരുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല; മെംബറന്മാർ ഹാജരുള്ളപ്പോൾ തഹസീൽദാർ കാണുകയില്ല ഇങ്ങനെയാണു സാധാരണ നടന്നുവരുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ യൂണിയൻ സംബന്ധമായ ജോലികൾ ഒന്നും ശരിക്ക് നടക്കാതെയാണ് കാണുന്നത്. ഏതായാലും ഈ വില്ലേജ്യൂണിയൻസ്കൊണ്ടു ശരിയായ ഉപയോഗമില്ലെന്നുവരികിൽ അവകൾ നിറുത്തി ഇതിലേക്കുള്ള ചെലവ് കുറക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*) : Sir, I wish to bring a small matter to the attention of Government since it appears to me a legitimate grievance as regards the proverthicars of Kuttanad. Perhaps this might have come under the Land Revenue Demand but I thought that this might as well be referred to under General Administration. The

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[Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar]

Proverthicars of Kuttanad used to be given a small allowance for maintaining a *vallam* for travelling within the area of their headquarters and also to go to taluk headquarters. I understand that they were being given Rs. 3 per mensem ; now it has been reduced to Rs. 2. These Proverthicars have to go out of pocket in maintaining *vallams*. So this allowance may be raised to Rs. 5, so that they may not go out of pocket unnecessarily.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon : Sir, I do not propose to say anything about the representation, inadequate or otherwise, of the several communities in the public service. I wish to speak about the cumulative effect of all these appointments, *viz.*, the general policy underlying the administration of the country. It is well-known that the whole world is passing through a terrible crisis. It is highly necessary that persons who are at the helm of affairs in the State should have a keen eye on safely steering the State through this crisis. Travancore is under the special protection of the Almighty for this simple reason that this country belongs to God and the Rulers are governing the country as Padmanabha Dasas. Sir, even before the present time Travancore had to pass through certain grave crises and on those occasions God has manifested Himself in various ways for the safety of this country. History shows that when there was a menace from the Sultan of Mysore God manifested Himself through the floods of Periyar and the enemy's march was checked. Again records of Archaeology will prove the fact that when the *Pandi Forces* came through the south eastern gates of Travancore and encamped at Thiruvattar, it seems innumerable swarms of locusts sprang from nowhere and the enemy had to flee from the country. Now also God has manifested Himself. He has Himself taken shape in the person of our beloved Ruler. Sir, all the actions of our Ruler clearly show that we have nothing to be afraid of in regard to the safety of Travancore.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Nobody had the audacity to question the Civil List.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon : Is it a question that I should answer, Sir ?

President ; You may proceed.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon : To help our Ruler in the administration of the country, God has given him an able Administrator—I refer to Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, I fully agree with all that is contained in the Statement of Mr. Nilakanta Pillai giving the manifold blessings of his administration. I am wholly confident that you will fully carry out all the ideals of Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in steering this State through these difficult times.

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Mr. K. Kunjan Pillai (*Secretary to Government*): Sir, the question of recruitment to the public service has been the subject of discussion on the floor of the House both in the Assembly and the Council at successive Budget Sessions. The Government have laid down their policy in the matter as stated by my honourable friend Mr. Mahomed Ismail. The promulgation of the Public Service Recruitment Rules and the Civil Service Rules and the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner and the constitution of the Advisory Board are expected to remedy the inequalities in course of time. It is true that some communities are over-represented in the service. But as honourable members are aware that is due to historical and other reasons which can be remedied only by the lapse of time. The Public Service Recruitment Rules in force at present were passed on the 21st September 1940. It has been laid down therein that the communal rotation according to those Rules will be tried tentatively for a period of three years and will be subject to review by Government in Thulam 1119. It is hoped that after the Rules have worked during this period if Government consider any modification in the Rules is necessary, Government will not be slow to make the required changes.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: May I know, Sir, whether the Public Service Recruitment Rules are not confined to appointments below a certain salary?

Mr. K. Kunjan Pillai: Yes, Sir. These Rules concern only appointments below Rs. 150. For appointments above that there are the Civil Service Rules.

Mr. T. Muhomed Ismail: May I know whether the member is aware that the reference in the House mostly relate to appointments made by Government?

Mr. K. Kunjan Pillai: Yes, Sir, the appointments made by Government were made according to the principles laid down, *viz.*, that other things being equal, unrepresented communities should be preferred.

President: Without interrupting the honourable member, on the question of direct recruitment I want just to invite the attention of the House to the circumstance that in most cases direct recruitment has taken place either in the judiciary as Judges and Munsiffs or some times as Magistrates. Only in exceptional cases has recruitment to appointments which may be regarded as on a higher grade been directly made. In the case of the judiciary the recruitment to the higher grade is mainly in the hands of the High Court. The High Court consists of six or seven judges and it is that body that makes the recommendation. Invariably the recommendations of the High Court are accepted by the Government. In the case

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[President.]

of the magistracy certain appointments have been made directly from the Bar. In those cases, as the honourable members of this House are aware, due recognition is given to the principle that unrepresented communities will be taken in as Magistrates too. Therefore it will be found that even in the case of direct recruitment outside the purview of the Public Service Commissioner, the appointments have been made by a body of persons very competent to make those appointments.

Mr. K. Kunjan Pillai: Sir, I pass on now to the other points mentioned by honourable members. One honourable member suggested that the official correspondence should be in Malayalam. The honourable member Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi stated that it will not be feasible to adopt this suggestion at present having regard to the circumstances obtaininng now. If Malayalam is adopted in official correspondence, the Tamil knowing people of South Travancore may turn round and complain that they do not understand the language. So that at present when notifications etc. are published in the Gazette, the Tamil language is also used.

In regard to Malayalam Typewriters which was referred to by an honourable member, I may say that 50 typewriters were purchased in 1109 and 35 have been issued to various offices. The balance of 15 typewriters is kept in stock and will be supplied to different offices according to actual requirements.

My honourable friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi stated that Mavelikara should be made the Headquarters of a Revenue Division. That is a large question involving re-distribution of the taluks in the State. It is not possible to think of a separate division by bifurcating the existing Quilon division into two as it will not give enough work to the District Officers. It will not be possible either to shift the Headquarters from Quilon to Mavelikara.

The honourable member Mr. Krishna Pillai stated that the report on the General Administration is not published. All reports published concern the General Administration and it is the general administration that publishes the various reports so that a report on the General Administration will be superfluous. (*President's Bell.*)

President: The time allotted for the Demand has expired.

The question that a sum of Rs. 3,38,133, Rs. 2,21,262, and Rs. 65,300 be granted under Demands XI, XII and XIII, respectively, was then put and carried. The grants were made.

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